

President's Message.

This State paper will be submitted to the Senate to-day—also to the disorganized House, unless the Representatives elect a Speaker at one o'clock this afternoon, at which time a vote is to be taken.

St. John's Day.

The Sons of Light, the Masonic Fraternity, meet at their hall to-night, to install their officers, and on their Saint's Day to enjoy socially festivities peculiar to the season of rejoicing.

Congressional.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House was engaged all day in very common-place chat, which is not very agreeable for all the newspapers of the nation to print. Quit this child's play, and go to work for the people. Politics and nonsense are an overdone, day in and day out, and Christmas, too.

Christmas Season—Its Pleasurable Associations.

The whole Christmas week is a holiday. School children are not the only ones to partake of the joyous influence of this festive season. As Washington Irving said, "Amidst the general call to happiness, the bustle of the spirits and the stir of the affections which prevail at this period, what home can remain insensible! It is, indeed, the season of regenerated feeling—the season for kindling, not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart; the scene of early love again rises green to memory beyond the sterile waste of years; and the idea of home, fragrant with the fragrance of home-dwelling joys reanimates the drooping spirits, as the Arabian breeze will sometimes waft the freshness of the distant fields to the weary pilgrim of the desert."

The Family Circle of States.

The American family of States whose citizens have just refreshed themselves at their Christmas firesides, numbers thirty-three.

This great family has outnumbered even the expectancy of Washington. With our growth let us not forget the counsels of the Father of his Country. On the 18th of June, 1783, even at that early day, when at Newburg, N. Y., as the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederation, he addressed circular letters to the Governors of the several States, counseling them as to their general welfare.

1. The establishment of an indissoluble Union of States under one Federal head.
2. A sacred regard to public justice.
3. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.

4. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interests of the community.

These words of affectionate advice should at this unhappy period of sectional estrangement be heard and heeded by every citizen. We are a family, and there should be an affection, a politeness in families, for no where is this softer of enmities and cement of friendships more required.

The West extends the Olive Branch of peace to the acceptance of the North and South.

Would you taste the tranquil scene?
Be sure your bosom be devoid of strife,
Devoid of hate, devoid of strife,
Devoid of all that poisons life,
And much it will avail you in its place,
To graft the love of human race.

The Vice-President—John C. Breckinridge.

As this distinguished official and United States Senator elect of Kentucky, in our opinion, will be the nominee of the next Democratic National Convention, and perhaps next President of the United States, we give the spirit of his declaration of principles made in a speech delivered by him in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday last.

He approves it in all its parts, especially that property in slaves is lawful in Territories.

His opinion is in accord with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that neither the General Government nor the Territorial Legislature can exclude or confiscate slave property.

FRIENDLY, BUT NOT UNFRIENDLY, LEGISLATION.
He does not believe in the doctrine of unfriendly legislation. He advocates, if necessary, the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories. He deems present action unnecessary, as the Courts under the Dred Scott decision are bound to maintain the rights of slaveholders in the Territories. If adequate laws are not yet enacted, such legislation must be had or the Government is a failure. He contends that the true policy of the South is to let the matter rest with the Executive, with the present laws and the decisions of the Courts. He says: "We stand in a good position—we have the Executive, we have the laws, we have the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and this is a great advance from where we stood ten years ago."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
The Vice-President's message, possibly, be considered to have strayed, somewhat, from the agreed principles of his party. The Cincinnati platform declares that the only sound and safe solution of the "Slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia."

UNPROMISING CONCOMITANTS OF THE OPERA.
Saturday's St. Louis Democrat observes: "News was given as the last performance on Wednesday night, when, as if to add to some of the weird and solemn scenes enacted by the Druids, divers acts of nimble legs lent their presence, and rushed hysterically across the stage, while the lights of the stage and dress circles burned dimly, and cold shafts of frosty air darted in upon the muffled audience from all sides of the building."

A WOMAN LITERALLY ROASTED ALIVE.—An appalling accident occurred a day or two since, at a house in Hart's lane, near Philadelphia. A Mrs. Tilton, occupying the house, was sitting by a hot stove when her garments took fire. Her whole person was soon enveloped in flames, and before they could be extinguished she was literally roasted to death.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVth CONGRESS—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, December 26.
HOUSE—Mr. Moore, of Ky., (Mr. Smith, of Va., yielding the floor), offered a resolution which was read for information, that Alex. H. Butler be declared Speaker of the House of the Thirty-third Congress.

Messrs. Bingham and Barksdale objected to the resolution of order.

Mr. McClelland, of Ill., moved to substitute the name of Mr. Davis, of Ind.

The Clerk said that the resolution was not in order, several gentlemen having objected, and besides, other questions are pending.

Mr. Moore remarked that he introduced the resolution honestly, hoping it would meet the approbation of a majority of the House. He trusted that all had earnestly endeavored since the first day of their meeting to effect an organization, and been governed by the same honesty, candor and frankness by which he himself was actuated.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., reminded Mr. Moore that the resolution had been objected to, and the gentleman therefore had no right to debate.

Mr. Moore replied that Mr. Smith had yielded the floor to him.

Mr. Smith observed that he did so for the purpose of hearing what Mr. Moore had to say.

Mr. Moore replied that all he wanted the gentleman to hear was what he had to say. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith supposed that what Mr. Moore had to say was embraced in the resolution, and he had no idea of yielding the floor for him to debate.

Mr. Moore was exceedingly grateful to the gentleman for permitting the resolution to be read. He had nothing further to say.

Mr. Kilgore, of Ind., appealed to Mr. Smith to forego his remarks till to-morrow, that the House might vote for Speaker till two o'clock to-day and then adjourn.

Mr. Barksdale suggested that the House adjourn now.

Mr. Smith was willing to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Stewart, of Md., thought that Mr. Smith had better conclude his speech now.

Mr. Smith, resuming, declared himself a sincere and loyal friend to the Constitution and the Union. He was an advocate for no new or inflammatory doctrines; he wanted no modern innovations; he desired to uphold the Constitution as framed by our fathers, and replied to the arguments of the Republicans, founded on the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal, by saying that that instrument was framed by freemen, not slaves. It was freedom who proposed to sever the relations with England, and form an independent government. In the articles of confederation free inhabitants are specifically mentioned, showing that slaves are not included. Then followed the adoption of the Constitution. Negroes were no parties to the formation of that instrument. The Constitution expressly provides for the return of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Smith went on to allude to cases occurring under that clause. Washington himself attempted to reclaim a fugitive slave. He quoted the case of Prigg vs. the State of Penn., and gave the history of events from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day, showing that aggressions on the subject of slavery came from the North, and the agitation resulting therefrom was justly chargeable to them.

Particular reference was made to the Louisiana purchase, the admission of Missouri, the efforts of Henry Clay on that occasion, and quoting the authority of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe against the Missouri restriction. Northern aggressions did not originate in the love for the negro, but the desire for political power.

During his speech some one sent him a tumbler of egg-nogg, which he drank, saying: "Merry Christmas to all of you." [Laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, inquired whether it was in order for the gentleman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nogg, while the rest are doing without it?

Mr. Smith said that that was one of the Constitutional privileges of his side of the House. [Laughter.]

[A voice: "I'd like to have some; I'm dry as thunder. Ha! ha!"]

After further remarks, Mr. Smith received another tumbler of egg-nogg, which he drank, bowing to the ladies' gallery and creating much merriment.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., rose to inquire if this was a private treat or not. [Renewed laughter.]

The Clerk said he would not undertake to decide that point, but would, if desired, put the question to the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moore, of Ky.—I move we adjourn, so as all may take the same kind. [Cries of no, no, go on.]

Mr. Smith—I was willing to adjourn this morning myself, out of reverence for the day, but the party which regards the Sabbath as an innovation on popular liberty and repudiates it as a social arrangement, was willing to manifest their respect for the birthday of the Savior of the world and hence refused to adjourn. I then, in a Christian and reverent spirit, [laughter] engaged in the labor of love, endeavoring to enlighten the darkened understanding of that side of the House; but yet, sir, I am willing to give way for adjournment.

[Cries on the Republican side of "No, no, go on."]

Mr. Smith—If it be the pleasure of the House to adjourn, I will yield.

Mr. Burnett—I move we adjourn. I care nothing personally about it, but think it is due to the employees of this House. If there is a chance to elect a Speaker, I would be willing to vote.

The Republican side called for the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, suggested that Mr. Smith publish the remainder of his speech without delivery.

Mr. Moore desired the House to adjourn. If the negroes are allowed a week for holidays, he wanted to know if gentlemen were to be kept there at hard labor all the time, and if they expected their doorkeepers to do the same. He would like to adjourn for a week at least, to have time to go home.

Mr. Smith—I can't consent to any such motion—my speech will hurt. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moore withdrew his motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Clerk commenced calling the roll.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, I object to the gentleman yielding the floor for a motion to adjourn.

The Clerk—The objection came too late, a response having been made.

Mr. Morris—"I hollered" as loud as I could, and was not recognized. If the objection came too late it was not my fault.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, hoped that the motion to adjourn would be withdrawn, so that Mr. Smith could go on with his speech.

Mr. Burnett, refused to withdraw his motion.

Cries of "roll the roll."

Mr. Adrian, when his name was called, said he understood it would be three hours more before Mr. Smith could finish his speech. If that was so, he would vote for an adjournment. The roll was then called amid great confusion.

Mr. Webster, of Md., when his name was called, said that he had voted yeas for a motion to adjourn, knowing that no damage would be done to the country when the House was not in session. Having been at home and consulted his constituents, and being satisfied that the crisis is past, he should now change his course and vote against it.

Mr. Hughes, of Md., believing that the crisis is not yet passed, would vote yeas for the reason stated by his colleague.

Mr. Hall, of Ohio, remarked that some distinguished man had said "All things must have an end," and he presumed Mr. Smith's speech would. [Laughter.] He would move that Mr. Smith be permitted to continue his remarks until they were finished, and that the House stand adjourned at their conclusion. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Smith (rising indignantly) said he did not see why gentlemen should wish to treat him in that way. He had yielded the floor

day after day, and now, after he had indicated a wish from the beginning to gratify a number of gentlemen who wished to adjourn, there seemed to be an effort made to treat him with disrespect and force him to speak to empty benches. He knew not why he was so treated by friends as well as foes.

On motion, the reading of the names was dispensed with. Several gentlemen changed their votes, giving their reasons.

John Cochrane said—I wish to change my vote. I think it is a very solemn time, (Laughter) and I would like to see it pass among the solemnities of this Hall. I vote no.

Mr. Briggs desired Mr. Smith to give some reasonable guarantee how much more time he proposed to occupy. If he would continue to entertain the House during the holiday week it would save the necessity for adjournment. [Laughter.]

The vote was announced—yeas, 75; nays, 123; so the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Hill moved that no vote be taken for Speaker until one o'clock to-morrow; agreed to.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois—I desire to take this opportunity to object to the gentleman from Virginia yielding the floor for any purpose, unless he yields it conditionally.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, moved to adjourn. The Republican side called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Smith—What is the use of this? The other side won't let us adjourn?

Mr. Harris withdrew his motion.

Several other motions were made and withdrawn, great confusion prevailing.

Mr. Burnett moved to adjourn, saying, "Clerk put the vote."

[Loud cries of "aye," mingled with calls for the yeas and nays.]

The Clerk declared the House adjourned, and the members retired in great glee.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—A large number of the mail contractors have informed and continue to inform the Department that they can not continue the service which they have maintained by them in a manner altogether satisfactory to the Department, but at great sacrifices. Their credit is now exhausted. Should they surrender their contracts, the extraordinary expenses of restoring the service will amount to not less than \$1,000,000, probably more. Their expectations that Congress would promptly pass a bill for their relief, have been disastrously disappointed. The Department has the money to pay all the sums now due for the quarter ending with September, but not the legal authority for that purpose. The expenses of the current quarter are not due till February. Over \$4,000,000 are required on account of arrears for the year ending with last June. The statements of individuals to contractors to which they have raised money to the amount of \$2,000,000, are in the hands of persons in this city.

Advices just received here from Mexico, state that the revenues of the Constitutionalists were not as disastrous as the newspaper accounts represent. After Gen. Degualdo's defeat in the vicinity of Queretaro he purposely retreated beyond San Luis Potosi, considering it more important for future operations.

He took his position at Matamoros. Previous to his disaster, as the official accounts show, he had an interview with Miramon with the view of amicably settling their differences, during which Miramon admitted that the reactionists could not in the end triumph, and that while he was in favor of liberal principles he could not openly espouse them without rendering himself obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to the party in whose services he was engaged.

This admission, having reached the church party, had caused much indignation against him, and therefore the report which prevailed at Vera Cruz at the time the Tennessees left, that a revolution in the city of Mexico in favor of Miramon was meditated, was regarded as of significant importance.

The treaty recently made with the Juarez Government will probably be received at the State Department to-morrow.

A question has already been raised that, in order to its validity, it must be ratified by the Mexican Congress as well as by the Senate of the United States; but this is answered by the fact that in 1857 certain provisions of the Mexican Constitution were suspended, and the Executive clothed with full power to take such measures as were necessary to raise funds for the defense of the country. As this treaty provides for the payment of money to Mexico, it will be regarded as a measure of that kind, and the Congress which may hereafter be called by the Liberal party will, it is confidently anticipated, approve or ratify the act.

When the news reached the City of Mexico that a treaty had been signed, there was so much indignation expressed there as to lead to the belief that the American citizens residing in such parts of Mexico as are in the possession of the reactionists would either be expelled or oppressed in their persons, and hence the supplemental treaty which confers on our Government the power to interfere for their protection, owing to the inability of the Constitutional Government to perform that service, and as one result of the latter treaty, so friendly as to preclude war on the part of the United States against the entire country.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.—The Washington correspondents of the several papers of this city and New York, state that it is understood that the President will communicate his message to the Senate on Tuesday next.

New York, December 26.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch contains the following items:

A Democratic clerk from Indiana, in the Fifth Auditor's Office, who superseded one of Douglas's friends, was recently discharged with \$1,700, the proceeds of an indorsed draft sent to that office for examination, which he made payable to his own order.

Owing to the delay in the organization of the House, no legislation affecting schedules for the next census is practicable, because the provisions in the act of 1850 required the same forms to be adopted, if not altered by law before January 1.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The President will send his annual message to both Houses to-morrow noon. Copies have been placed in the hands of the postmasters of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. They will be advised by telegraph to deliver them to editors or their authorized agents as soon as the message is communicated to Congress as heretofore.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

MALLO'S STATION, December 25.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 5th inst., passed here this morning. The news is unimportant.

The Washoe Silver Mines continue to yield richly.

Heavy rains on the 23d and 24th ult., caused much damage on the Calaveras and its tributaries.

The new quartz-mill of Col. Fremont, in Mariposa County, has commenced operations, being the largest establishment of the kind in California.

Mr. Eldridge, (Jerry Page), author of the Dow Junior Patent Sermons, committed suicide on the 3d inst.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 26.—A collision occurred on the Central Railroad, on Sunday morning below Macon. One negro was killed and five others seriously wounded, one while man mortally. Others are injured also, but it is difficult to ascertain the particulars.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, December 26.—River four feet by the pier mark, and falling. Weather clear and mild, thawing fast.

St. Louis, December 26.—River nearly free of ice at this point. Weather continues mild and thawing fast.

Van Buren Smead, the editor of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Democratic Press, who was injured in the railroad disaster some time since, died a day or two since at Watertown.

THE ATTENTION OF GREAT MEN TO LITTLE THINGS.—Mr. Irving, in his life of Washington, says that great and good man "was careful of small things," bestowing attention on the minutest affairs of his household as closely as upon the most important concerns of the Republic. The editor of the *Merchant's Magazine*, in speaking of this fact, says: "No man ever made a fortune, or rose to greatness in any department, without being 'careful of small things.' As the beach is composed of grains of sand, as the ocean is made up of drops of water, so the millionaire's fortune is the aggregation of the profits of single events, often inconsiderable in amount. Every eminent merchant, from Girard and Astor down, has been noted for his attention to details. Few distinguished lawyers have ever practiced in the courts who have not been remarkable for similar characteristics. It was one of the most striking peculiarities of the first Napoleon's mind. The most petty details of his household expenses, the most trivial facts relating to his troops, were in his opinion, as worthy of his attention as the tactics of a battle, the plans of a campaign, or the revision of a code. Demosthenes, the world's unrivaled orator, was as anxious about his gestures or intonations as about the texture of his argument or its garb of words. Before such great examples, and in the very highest walks of intellect, how contemptible the conduct of the small minds who despise small things."

MARRIED.
MORRIS—FULLER.—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Kingdon Goodrich, Joseph Morris, of New Orleans, to Helen Fuller, of Cincinnati.

BIRTHS.
EDGAR.—On the 24th inst., at Pleasant Hall, New York, the lady of Wm. J. Edgar, Esq., of a son and heir.

FOR THE CHEAPEST
LADIES' FURS!
In the city, go to
Hendley's,
delet No. 22 Fifth-street, near Western-row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
Cincinnati, Nov. 23, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, 27th December, 1890, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
By order of the President,
D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY
is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians and by the most careful druggists throughout the United States to be the most effective blood-purifier ever known, and to have relieved more suffering, and effected more permanent cures, than any preparation known to the profession. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald-head, scaly eruptions of the scalp, eruptions of the face, eruptions of the arms and legs, eruptions of the chest and back, eruptions of the hands and feet, eruptions of the throat and mouth, eruptions of the eyes, eruptions of the ears, eruptions of the nose, eruptions of the skin, eruptions of the hair, eruptions of the nails, eruptions of the teeth, eruptions of the tongue, eruptions of the throat, eruptions of the chest, eruptions of the back, eruptions of the arms, eruptions of the legs, eruptions of the feet, eruptions of the hands, eruptions of the face, eruptions of the neck, eruptions of the shoulders, eruptions of the elbows, eruptions of the wrists, eruptions of the fingers, eruptions of the toes, eruptions of the nails, eruptions of the teeth, eruptions of the tongue, eruptions of the throat, eruptions of the chest, eruptions of the back, eruptions of the arms, eruptions of the legs, eruptions of the feet, eruptions of the hands, 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